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Garstang Rural District Council

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

SANITARY INSPECTOR

For the Year 1937.

Gentlemen,

I beg to present you with the Annual Report for the past year.

1.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (Acres).....	57,189
Population (Census 1931)	11,562
Population (Estimated Mid-1937).....	11,750
Number of Inhabited Houses (Census 1931)	2,773
No. of Inhabited Houses end of 1937 according to Rate Books	3,267
Number of Families, or Separate Occupiers (Census 1931)	2,796
Rateable Value, £70,961.	

Sum represented by a penny rate: £277.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS, INCLUDING THE CHIEF OCCUPATION OF THE INHABITANTS.

Mostly agriculture, poultry farming, market gardening—which has increased during the last few years,—seven cheese and milk factories, one paper mill, one paper bag works, two cotton factories. A number of men are employed in the building trades and also a number of residents, owing to the good 'bus service, are employed in the neighbouring towns.

VITAL STATISTICS.

		Total	Male	Female
Live Births	Legitimate	140	66	74
	Illegitimate	3	1	2
	Total	<hr/> 143	<hr/> 67	<hr/> 76

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population...12.1

Still Births 9 ... 5 ... 4

Rate per 1,000 Total (live and still) Births...59

Deaths.....	150	...	77	...	73
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Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population...12.7

Deaths from Puerperal causes—

Death rate per 1000 tota
(live and still) Births.

Puerperal sepsis nil

Other puerperal causes	nil
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Total	nil	nil
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Death-rate of Infants under one year of age—

All infants per 1,000 live births	27
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Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	28
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Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births nil

Deaths from measles (all ages) nil.

„ „ whooping cough (all ages) 3.

„ „ diarrhoea (under two years of age) nil

,, ,, cancer (all ages) 17

Population...11,750.

[illegible]

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR

					M.	F.
All Causes	...	...	...	...	77	73
Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	1	2
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—
Influenza	...	...	...	...	6	4
Encephalitis lethargica	...	...	...	...	—	—
Cerebro-spinal fever...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	2	1
Other tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	—	1
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	1	—
General Paralysis of Insane, &c.	...	...	...	...	—	—
Cancer	...	...	...	...	7	10
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	1	4
Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.	...	...	...	...	10	5
Heart disease	...	...	...	...	19	23
Aneurysm	...	...	...	...	—	—
Other circulatory diseases	...	...	...	...	4	7
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	1	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	2	1
Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	3	—
Peptic ulcer	...	...	...	...	—	—
Diarrhœa under two years	...	...	...	...	—	—
Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	1	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	—	—
Other Liver diseases	...	...	...	...	—	—
Other digestive diseases	...	...	...	...	2	—
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...	...	...	...	5	2
Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	...	—	—
Other Puerperal diseases	...	...	...	...	—	—
Congenital debility, Premature birth, etc.	...	...	...	...	1	1
Senility	...	...	...	...	2	1
Suicide	...	...	...	...	—	—
Other violence	...	...	...	...	1	4
Other defined diseases	...	...	...	...	8	3
Ill-defined causes	...	...	...	...	—	—
Deaths of Infants under 1 year					Total	2
					Legitimate	2
					Illegitimate	—
Live Births					Total	67
					Legitimate	66
					Illegitimate	1
Stillbirths					Total	5
					Legitimate	3
					Illegitimate	2
Population...					11,750.	

There were no abnormal cases of sickness in the area.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Hospital accommodation is provided for Small-pox at Elswick, other Infectious Cases, by arrangement, are removed to Moss Side Hospital, Kirkham, at a fee of twelve shillings per day and one shilling per mile for use of ambulance, paid to the Fylde Joint Hospital Committee. It is possible that, in the near future, you will become joint members of this hospital.

No action has been taken to shorten the period of stay of uncomplicated cases of Scarlet Fever in hospital. If a patient can be isolated and efficiently nursed at home, it is not removed to hospital.

Sanatorium is provided for all cases of Tuberculosis by the County Council.

No institution is provided for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants and homeless children in the district except at the Public Assistance Institution, situate in Bonds. A Maternity and Child Welfare centre has been provided at the Oddfellows' Hall, Garstang, by the County Council. The meetings are held on the second Wednesday in each calendar month.

The County Council provide School Clinics, Tuberculosis Dispensary and Venereal Disease Treatment Centres, etc.

There are no Nursing Homes in the district.

Ambulance facilities are provided by the above Hospital and by the Lancaster and Preston Corporations for Non-Infections and Accident Cases, by arrangement with this Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Public Health Staff—

N. R. Ussher, D.P.H., part-time officer.

James Cook, Sanitary Inspector and Building Surveyor, whole time officer.

Joseph B. Cook, Assistant Sanitary Inspector and Building Surveyor, whole-time officer.

Four full-time nurses are provided by a Voluntary Nursing Association. The Council do not subscribe to the Association. The Council have subscribed £5 5s. 0d. to the Manchester and Salford Charities. No provision is made for Infectious Cases, *e.g.*, Measles, etc.

The Council, when necessary, supply Food and Milk to Expectant and Nursing Mothers. No food or milk was supplied during the year.

Seven registered mid-wives are practising in the area, but not employed or subsidised by the Council.

STATUTES AND REGULATIONS.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, part III, came into force 15th March, 1900.

The following Bye-laws are in operation :—

(a) New Buildings, 19th September, 1924.

(b) Cleansing of Footways and Pavements, 15th February, 1888.

Cleansing of Earth Closets, Privies, etc., 15th February, 1888.

(c) Common Lodging Houses, 15th February, 1888.

(d) Cowsheds, Dairies and Milk Shops, 2nd May, 1907.

(e) Slaughter-houses, 19th September, 1908.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.—In your district there are 202 miles of roads repaired by the County and Rural Councils. On these roads there are over 143 miles of mains—supplying approximately 2,661 houses direct and 25 by stand pipes. The remaining houses (including vans) are supplied from upland springs, deep wells, mostly of good quality, and shallow wells which are liable to surface pollution.

One duplicate sample was taken from Seorton reservoir for Chemical analysis and Bacteriological examination—this was found to be good.

Houses that are situated a considerable distance from the water main cannot be supplied from these mains at a reasonable cost.

There is no doubt your district is as well supplied with water as any rural district in Lancashire.

Rivers and Streams.—Warning notices are erected on the banks of rivers and streams as a means to prevent pollution. The chief source of pollution is from sewers, septic tanks and cheese factories.

Owing to the quantity of water taken by the Lancaster Corporation and the Fylde Water Board as mentioned in previous reports, and the pollution from sewers, drains and road washings, the rivers and streams become very offensive—especially in summer.

Drainage and Sewerage.—Septic tanks and bacteria beds are provided in three townships for the disposal of sewage; Great Ecclestone sewer discharges into tidal waters; the drainage in the remainder of the district is variable, and in some cases bad, as reported to you.

Sewers are flushed with water from streams and water-mains.

All new drains are tested by water.

Sewerage schemes are absolutely necessary in the case of some townships where sewage is going untreated into the rivers, especially in Cabus, Garstang, Kirkland, portions of Myersecough and Pilling.

The scheme, as prepared by the Sanitary Inspector, for the sewerage of Garstang and parts of Cabus and Barnacre-with-Bonds was handed over to Messrs. Whitaker & Gardner, Engineers, to carry out; particulars, in the near future, will be presented to you by them.

Gloset Accommodation.—The Council have now formed a Committee to deal with the conversion of privy and bucket closets into water closets in various parts of the district, where there are public sewers.

Where there is no combined system of sewers, a number of bucket or modern privies will continue.

Five pail closets and privies have been converted into water-closets.

During the past five years 68 have been converted to w.c.'s: there are now 1,925 w.c.'s, 1,044 pail-closets and 247 privies.

Scavenging.—Garstang and the most congested parts of Nether Wyresdale, Kirkland, Catterall and Barnacre-with-Bonds are scavenged by your workmen. The remainder of the district the tenants are responsible, which is not satisfactory. Refuse is deposited at tips and part used as manure.

Sanitary Inspection of the District—

Number of premises visited	1415	Number of defects abated...	65
Number of defects discovered	68	Number of informal notices	67
Number of Statutory notices	1		
No legal proceedings were taken.			

Smoke Nuisance.—Number of observations, 15 ; no action being needed ; there are only three factory chimneys in the district.

Offensive Trades.—One knacker's yard. The premises, on frequent inspection, are always found in a satisfactory condition.

Factory and Workshops.—Eleven factories, including seven cheese factories, and ninety-seven workshops are on the whole well-kept ; no nuisances were found, except pollution of rivers and streams from cheese factories.

Lodging-houses, etc.—There is only one (temporary) common lodging-house in your district, which is kept in fair condition.

No action was taken as regards houses let for lodgings, tents, vans, sheds, etc.

There are no underground sleeping-rooms.

Schools.—The sanitary condition of the 22 schools is fair to good, but it is improving, and eventually I expect all of them will be provided with water-closets—15 have w.c.'s, 4 bucket closets, and 3 privies.

Twenty-one are now supplied with water from water-mains—the remaining one is from a pump well which was found good on bacteriological examination and chemical analysis.

Canal Boats.—Four Canal boats were inspected. There was no infringement of the Acts. There is very little traffic on the canal.

HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year—

(a) Total including numbers given separately under (b)	88
(i) By Local Authority	22
(ii) By other Local Authorities	Nil
(iii) By other bodies or persons	66
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts—	
(i) By Local Authority	22
(ii) By other bodies or persons	Nil

1.—Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year:—

(1) (a) Total number of houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	306
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	321
(2) (a) Number of houses (included under sub-head (1), above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	6
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	10
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	6
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	9

2.—Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	10
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3.—Action under statutory powers during the year :—

A.—Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	2
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice—	
(a) By owners	2
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	33
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice—	
(a) By owners	32
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

C.—Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	32
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	24

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936—

(1) Number of separate tenements or under-ground rooms in which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or under-ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil

Housing Act, 1936 (Part IV).—Overcrowding :—

(a) (i.) Number of dwelling-houses overcrowded at the end of the year...	24
(ii.) Number of families dwelling therein	25
(iii.) Number of persons dwelling therein	152
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	4
(c) (i.) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year...	21
(ii.) Number of persons concerned in such cases	105

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

General observations as to housing conditions—

Generally the houses, for a Rural District, are of a fair standard, except 130. 37 of these, in my opinion, are unfit and cannot be made fit for habitation, a number of these will be dealt with during 1938.

Sufficiency of supply of houses.

The shortage of houses is not so acute as in previous years. Private enterprise has erected 578 houses, mostly of the cottage type, during the last 10 years, and 54 by the Council.

No important change in the population has occurred during the year.

There are no special difficulties in the way of providing suitable sites for new houses. The Council have had a difficulty in finding sites for Council houses.

Housing Act, 1935.—Overcrowding.

Farmhouses with a rateable value of £14 and under, and others of a rateable value of £18 and under, from the preliminary survey 401 were suspected of being overcrowded. These houses were inspected and measured by your staff. It was found that out of this number only 41 were overcrowded. Four new cases have been discovered during the year. Twenty-one of this total have been relieved, leaving 24 cases to be dealt with by the Council.

Causes.

Insufficiency of houses and not able to pay rent, landlords are loth to rent houses to persons with large families.

Fitness of houses.

There was no difficulty found in action under the Public Health Acts or under the Housing Acts.

Extent to which houses have not an adequate internal water supply — approximately 599 from wells and springs, a number of these have internal supplies, 25 by stand pipe.

Most houses have private sanitary accommodation, about 50 have common accommodation.

Unhealthy Areas.

There are no unhealthy areas and no back-to-back houses or underground living rooms in the district, and no complaints have been received.

Byelaws relating to houses, tents, vans, sheds, etc.

Adequacy not sufficient : bye-laws required as regards vans, etc.

Local Authority's Housing Scheme.

The Council purchased 2½ acres of land in Kettle Lane, Garstang. A plan was prepared showing a lay-out for 30 houses. The scheme was approved by the Minister of Health. Ten of these houses have been erected under the 1924 Act and are let at an all-in rent of 7s. 8d. per week. Six additional ones were built on this site by the Council during 1935 under the 1930 Act and are let at an all-in rent of 5s. 4d. Under the same Act, eight were built at Pilling at an all-in rent of 5s. 3d., four at Out Rawcliffe and four at Inskip-with-Sowerby, all-in rent 5s. per week. Six additional houses were built on the Garstang site, four at Cabus, eight at Great Ecclestone, and four at Inskip during 1937, under the 1930 Act, at all in rents at 6s. 1d. to 6s. 5s. per week.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk supply.—There are 593 farms and dairies in connection with them, and one retail dairy on the register. Three hundred and forty-seven inspections and re-inspections were made during the year.

A number of shippons require re-modelling, but, as I have stated in previous reports it is a difficult matter, as the tenant is responsible for the cost of carrying out the work. Eight new shippons were erected during the year and approximately 32 were re-modelled.

All occupiers of shippons and dairies have had particulars of work to be done to make their premises comply with the Milk and Dairies Orders.

Milk.—A large quantity of milk is produced in your district, the bulk of which is sent to towns adjoining. Samples are regularly taken by the authorities concerned for bacteriological examination, and in nine cases tubercle bacilli were found, reports of which were sent to the County Council, and the cases were dealt with by them.

It is computed that there are 15,000 to 16,000 dairy cattle in the area.

One Pasteurising plant was in use in your district, but was put out of use before the end of the year.

Samples were again taken for sediment tests from a number of retailers in the district and practical instructions how to produce clean milk, in the shippons were given.

The objectionable practice continues of milk kits being deposited on the road side, although the kits left by the dealers are more thoroughly sterilized, after a firm had been warned that his kits as left for the farmer had not even been cleaned, and I am still of opinion that some action should be taken, so that all milk should be collected at the farm.

Meat.—The eight registered and 11 licensed slaughter-houses and fish and meat stalls in the weekly market are inspected.

About 130 lbs. of beef and 4 small pigs on account of tuberculosis and 42 lbs. for diseases other than tuberculosis—principally livers—were condemned.

Again, as mentioned in previous reports, it is impossible to examine the whole of the animals killed for food in your district, and, in my opinion, it will not be possible to do so until Council slaughter-houses are provided.

A large number of carcasses are taken to adjoining districts and are there inspected.

The animals killed in your district, with very few exceptions, are of the best quality: most of the cattle and sheep being two years of age and under.

Adulteration of Food.—Samples of milk and other foods are taken by the police for analysis.

PREVALENCE & CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS & OTHER DISEASES.

During 1937 there were 24 cases of scarlet fever against 28 in 1936, 4 cases of diphtheria against 8, 8 cases of pneumonia against 12, 1 case of ophthalmia neonatorum, 1 case of erysipelas and 12 cases of tuberculosis against 11.

There was no death from scarlet fever, 3 from pneumonia, 3 from pulmonary tuberculosis and one from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

All cases of tuberculosis are dealt with by the County Council.

Hospital Accommodation.—The arrangements you have now with the Fylde Joint Hospital are quite satisfactory.

Eighteen scarlet fever and four diphtheria patients were removed to hospital the remainder being efficiently nursed at their homes.

Two schools were closed on account of measles.

Forty-two houses were disinfected after infectious disease against 56 in 1936.

Pathological and Bacteriological Examinations.—Three specimens of sputum, 19 throat and nose swabs, and one blood were sent for examination to the Clinical Research Association.

Antitoxin is supplied to all medical practitioners in the district free of charge, in my opinion, with good results.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1936.

TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED AND AGES.

DISEASE.	Total No. of Cases.	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over	Deaths reported	Cases removed to Hospital
Scarlet Fever	24	1	...	...	3	3	10	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	18
Diphtheria.....	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	4
Pneumonia	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	...
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia															
Neonatorum ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Totals...	38	2	...	...	3	3	11	5	2	6	2	2	2	2	23

TUBERCULOSIS.—New Cases and Mortality during 1936.

Age Periods. Years	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1-5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5-10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10-15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
15-20	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...
20-25	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	...
25-35	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
35-45	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
45-55	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
55-65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 and upwards...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	2	3	4	3	2	1	...	1
	5		7		3		1	

One tuberculosis case was not notified previous to death.

There is no evidence of excessive incidence of, or mortality from. tuberculosis in any particular occupation in the district.

TABLE SHEWING DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION
FOR THE YEARS 1903 TO 1937.

Year	Death Rate	Year	Death Rate	Year	Death Rate
1903.	13·79	1917...	14·7	1931...	11·8
1904...	13·31	1918...	17·1	1932...	11·4
1905...	11·59	(influenza epidemic)		1933...	12·1
1906...	12·64	1919...	13·2	1934...	12·6
1907...	11·79	1920...	11·0	1935...	13·6
1908...	13·55	1921...	13·5	1936...	10·8
1909...	13·79	1922...	13·7	1937...	12·7
1910...	10·63	1923...	12·0		
1911...	10·56	1924...	10·4		
1912...	17·69	1925...	13·8		
(influenza epidemic)		1926...	10·9		
1913...	12·06	1927...	13·3		
1914...	10·56	1928...	11·7		
1915...	11·97	1929...	12·4		
1916...	11·4	1930...	9·3		

CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS OF THE DISTRICT.

As pointed out in previous reports, the rivers and streams in this district are seriously polluted from some of your sewer outlets and also the effluents from milk factories, which is a most offensive nuisance after entering the ditches and water-courses. To deal with these latter effluents is a serious matter, and the only radical cure, in our opinion, would be to close the factories.

Completion of Garstang, Bonds and Bowgreave sewers, with treatment works in accordance with a scheme as referred to previously in this report. A number of sewage schemes are required in the district, and will have to be carried out as soon as the County Council exercise their powers under the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act. The pollution of the rivers is aggravated by the large quantities of water taken by the Lancaster Corporation and the Fylde Water Board.

Conversion of privies and bucket closets—with the assistance of the Council—into w.c.'s, where there are Council sewers, *e.g.*, Calder Vale, Bonds and Bowgreave in the township of Barnacre-with-Bonds, Garstang, Great Eccleston, and Scorton in the township of Nether Wyresdale.

Water Supply to Scorton.—This supply, from bacteriological examination during the last 10 years, is sometimes not fit for domestic use; how the pollution occurs is difficult to find, and it would be advisable for a supply to be provided from the Fylde Water Board mains.

Scavenging by the Council should be extended to all townships within the district.

Summary.

Diphtheria.—There were 4 cases in 1937, against 8 in 1936, 10 in 1935 and 11 in 1934.

Scarlet Fever.—There were 24 cases in 1937, against 28 in 1936, 62 in 1935 and 26 in 1934.

Birth and Death Rates.—The birth rate of 12·1 per 1,000 is 1·7 lower than the average for five years.

The death rate is 12·7.

Population.—At the census in 1931 the population was 11,562 and was estimated by the Registrar General in mid 1937 at 11,750, an increase of 118 persons, although during that period approximately 427 houses were built.

The Sanitary Inspector's report is merged in the foregoing.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

N. R. USSHER, D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Union Offices.

Garstang,

2nd July, 1938.



To the Garstang Rural District Council.

Gentlemen,

Building Surveyor's Annual Report for 1937.

During the year, 88 houses have been completed: 84 of them with five rooms or under.

Twenty-two houses are in course of erection

PLANS, ETC.

Plans submitted in 1937...	...	...	...	...	105
Plans approved ...	...	...	...	...	101
Plans not approved ...	...	...	...	...	4
Representing :—					
Houses approved ...	...	...	...	...	88
Houses not approved ...	...	...	...	...	1
Additions (improvements) to houses, approved...	...	...	...	...	15
Additions (improvement) to houses, not approved	...	...	...	...	Nil
Shops and Cafes approved (additions) ...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Shops and Cafes not approved ...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Shippens and Farm Buildings approved	...	...	...	...	20
Garages and other buildings approved ...	...	...	...	...	10
Garages and other buildings not approved	...	...	...	...	2
Electricity Sub-Stations approved	...	...	...	...	2
Village Halls, etc. approved	...	...	...	...	2
Lay-out Plans not approved	...	...	...	...	1
Greenhouses approved ...	...	...	...	...	2

BUILDINGS ERECTED DURING THE YEAR.

Houses—(84 cottages) ...	...	...	...	...	88
Additions (improvements) to houses	...	...	...	...	14
Shippens ...	...	...	...	...	8
Other Farm Buildings ...	...	...	...	...	11
Garages and other buildings	...	...	...	...	8
Electricity Sub-Stations...	...	...	...	...	2
Greenhouses ...	...	...	...	...	2

BUILDINGS IN COURSE OF ERECTION AT
31st DECEMBER, 1937,

Houses—(22 cottages) ...	...	...	...	...	22
Additions (improvements) to houses	...	...	...	...	3

TOWNSHIPS IN WHICH HOUSES WERE COMPLETED
FOR FIVE YEARS TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1937.

	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	Total	In course 31/12/37.
Barnacre-w-Bonds	3	6	1	3	5	18	3
Bilsborrow .....	...	1	2	4	2	9	...
Bleasdale .....	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Cabus	7	9	5	5	9	35	1
Catterall	1	7	8	2	...	18	...
Claughton .....	...	2	4	...	...	6	1
Forton	3	2	3	2	3	13	3
Garstang	23	5	10	11	16	65	2
Great Ecclestone	5	1	3	5	13	27	1
Hambleton	2	9	3	5	9	28	2
Inskip-with-Sowerby .....	...	4	9	...	9	22	4
Kirkland	1	...	3	3	1	8	...
Myerscough.....	2	...	10	2	7	21	4
Nateby .....	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Nether Wyresdale	6	...	...	2	...	8	...
Out Rawcliffe	5	5	5	3	3	21	...
Pilling	1	10	15	11	7	44	...
Stalmine-with-Staynall ...	5	12	8	8	4	37	...
U. Rawcliffe-w-Tarnacre	4	2	...	...	...	6	...
Winmarleigh .....	...	1	6	...	...	7	...
Grand Total.....	68	76	95	68	88	395	22

RETURN FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS OF HOUSES
ERECTED, OR IN COURSE OF ERECTION,
ON THE 31st DECEMBER OF EACH YEAR.

Year	Completed	In course
1928	43	13
1929	46	26
1930	56	22
1931	46	19
1932	46	27
1933	68	21
1934	76	31
1935	95	21
1936	68	38
1937	88	22
Total... 632		

593 of the above were built by private enterprise, 24 receiving subsidies, the remaining 54 by the Council under the 1924 and 1930 Housing, etc., Acts.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. COOK,

Sanitary Inspector and Building Surveyor.

Union Offices,

Garstang, February 12th, 1938.